

LAO PDR
NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON
NUTRITION (NPAN)
PERIOD 2011-2015

(Following step for effective implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategy 2011 – 2020)

The second draft
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I. PROPOSED ACTION PLAN FROM 2009 TO 2015

To be aligned with the national socio-economic development plan, as mentioned in the NNS 2011-2020, the first NPAN should be from 2011-2015. In the mean time there will be 2 years ahead (2009 – 2020) to prepare for the NNS-NPAN approval and implementation. The following time frame of the actions to be taken from 2009 to 2020 is proposed:

Proposed action plan from 2009 to 2015

Actions	2009	010	011	012	013	014	015	2016-2020
<i>Preparatory period</i>	√	√						
NNS phase 1: NPAN 2011-2015			√	√	√	√	√	
NNS phase 2: NPAN 2016-2020								√ √ √ √ √

1. Preparatory period 2009 - 2010:

During period of 2009 – 2010, the following preparatory activities must be done to ensure the NPAN 2011-2015 and the NNS 2011-2020 can be successfully implemented:

1.1. Development and Finalization of the NNS 2011-2020 and the NPAN 2011-2015:

- Developing, finalizing and having approved NNS 2011-2020, the NPAN 2011-2015 and
- Developing detail work plan, based on approved NPAN 2011-2015.
- Establishing the NNS-NPAN Steering Committee (SC) or National Nutrition Committee at central level, which should be chaired by Deputy Prime Minister;
- Establishing the NNS-NPAN Steering Committee at Provincial and District administrative levels, chaired by Provincial/District Governors / Vice Governors;
- Establishing the nutrition group at communal level, which include commune health centre head, health staff responsible for nutrition, villages' heads and villages' health/nutrition staff/volunteers (at all villages), women and youth union' members, etc. to directly implement nutrition activities at grass root level.

1.2. Capacity building in nutrition for effective implementation of NNS-NPAN:

1.2.1. Nutrition institutional capacity within MoH

- Establishing the National Nutrition Center / Institute of nutrition at the MOH;
- Establishing the nutritional surveillance unit within the National Nutrition Center / Institute at central level and Mother and Child Care Division at provincial and district levels; at the same time,
- Establishing an appropriate nutrition network from the central to community level, which will be responsible for implementation of NNS-NPAN.
- Developing human resource in nutrition for central, provincial: This nutrition human resource should become nutrition trainer team, who will be responsible to train staff working in nutrition network at district and community levels.

1.2.2. Human resource development (Assessing training needs on nutrition for different development sectors)

- Conducting the in-service/short-term nutrition training courses for nutrition network staff.
- Conducting the in-service/short-term nutrition training courses for related sectors' staff working for nutrition

The contents of these trainings should include: basic nutrition, dissemination of NNS-NPAN, nutrition epidemiology, food and nutrition planning and management.

1.3. Conducting national survey on food and nutritional situation (recommended):

In order to have the baseline data/information for development of evidence based intervention activities, monitoring and evaluation of NNS-NPAN, it is strongly recommended that the first national nutrition survey (on food consumption patterns and nutritional situation, including vitamin B1 deficiency) should be carry out in 2010 by the MOH in collaboration with the MPI and MAF.

The nutritional surveillance/information unit, nutrition centre, Mother and Child committee and nutrition network staff will be the human resource for field data collection.

In Lao context, this national survey needs to have financial support from FAO or any interested UN agencies, and may be partly from Lao PDR Government and INGOs.

In terms of technical issue (study design, sampling, data collection methods, data analysis and report writing) the survey can be possibly supported by food and nutrition consultant team from Vietnam National Institute of Nutrition (NIN) or Thailand INMU.

1.4. Conducting and improving the quality of ongoing nutrition intervention delivery services

In the mean time, on the one hand, all planned nutrition/nutrition related campaigns and intervention activities should be maintained with improved delivery services quality.

On the other hand, the following actions should be started and continued to implement in line of NPAN 2010-2015:

Developing Lao food-based dietary guidelines for proper nutrition.

Developing and promoting cultural specific CF guidelines for the age group 6-23 months (see also nutrition education) based on WHO guidelines; and start training the culture-specific implementation of these guidelines through cooking demonstrations (for different stages in the life cycle).

Exploring and promoting underutilized food species and domestication of indigenous food species with high MN values.

Recording and documentation of forest foods species with nutritive value and potentials (link to food based approaches 1.1).

Developing scenarios for sustainable production of forest foods including forest plantations, agro-forestry, horticulture, aquaculture and livestock production systems that positively impact on food security (reflecting improving farmers and local staffs' knowledge on nutritional value of forest foods, principles of sustainable management (e.g. wildlife law, specie lists).

Developing compensation schemes for the loss of suitable land and wild food sources at village level due to land use conflicts (could be resettlement, concessions, UXO etc).

Developing penalty codes and financial compensation mechanism for violation of GoL regulations on land Implementation of CF guidelines focusing on supplementary food preparation demonstration at community level

Developing database on training materials and disseminating database within GoL, civil society organization and among international organizations; Training adolescent girls, WRA, other caretakers and relevant village and district authorities.

Establishing new and maintaining existing baby friendly hospital initiatives, which promote EBF and CF practices and ensuring the safety of these hospitals.

Expanding supplementation of iron-folic acid tablets for pregnant women and lactating mothers nationwide; and considering to supplementing iron-folic acid tablets for all women at reproductive age. In the period 2009-2010, weekly iron-folic acid tablet supplementation (recommended by WIFS of WHO) could be pilot applied and expanded to the scale; finding other opportunities, e.g. trials of food fortification with iron.

Carrying out of trials and expanding the multi-micronutrient supplementation, in the comprehensive intervention package (introduced by UNICEF 2005), including vitamin B1, esp. for high risk pregnant women; Introduction and piloting of multi-micronutrient powders (Sprinkles) among children aged 6- 23 months.

All activities identified in the NNP, NNS and NPAN should be included in NSEDP and integrated in the work plan of all stakeholders, including government organizations and development partners.

II. LAO PDR NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON NUTRITION (NPAN) PERIOD 2011-2015

(The following step for implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategy 2011 – 2020)

LAO PDR NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON NUTRITION (NPAN 2011-2015) BY PRIORITY AND OBJECTIVE

OVERALL OBJECTIVE:

By the year 2015, to substantially reduce levels of all forms of malnutrition in Lao PDR (especially of vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities and in the high lands) and to make nutrition central in the national growth and poverty reduction, so that a wide range of economic and social improvements that depend on nutrition can be realized

IMPACT:

- Nutrition become a central component of the national growth and poverty reduction strategy;
- Improved nutrition and health status of children and mothers, which leads to better physical and mental development of the future generation.

INDICATORS:

All forms of malnutrition in Lao PDR (especially of vulnerable groups, ethnic minorities and in the high lands) significantly reduced:

Types of malnutrition (PEM & micronutrient deficiencies)*	2006 (%)	2015 (%)	2020 (%)
Stunting among CU5	40	34	28
Wasting among CU5	6	4	2
Underweight among CU5	37	22	15
Anemia among CU5	41	30	20
Anemia among WRA	37	25	15
Iodine deficiency among SAC	27**	17	10
Iodine deficiency among WRA	13	9	5

Source: * NNP 2008; ** NHS 2000

- Low birth weight reduce from 10.8% to <10% by 2015 and to <7% by the year 2020
- By the year 2020 average prevalence of overweight and obesity among children U5 and school children not excess 5%
- By the year 2020 overweight and obesity among adult are not excess 10% at country-wide level.
- Vitamin A deficiency among children under five reduced to below WHO's cut-off-points to be a public health significant problem

- Vitamin A deficiency among WRA reduced from 14.4% to 10% by the year 2015 and to < 7% by the year 2020 (below WHO's cut-off-points to be a public health significant problem).

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES:

1. To improve nutrient intake
2. To prevent and reduce food and vector borne diseases
3. To improve food availability food stability and food access, ensuring household food security
4. To improve mother and child care and education in nutrition and health
5. To improve environmental health
6. To improve nutrition programming with participatory management and M + E
7. To make nutrition central in socio-economic development;
8. To put priority investment in nutrition
9. To strengthen the nutritional capacity within all levels and sectors of the GOL
10. To facilitate action-oriented research and information system.

THE NNS (2011-2020) PHASE 1: THE FIRST NPAN (2011-2015)

PLAN OF ACTIONS 2011-2015 BY PRIORITY AREA AND SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

I. PRIORITY AREA 1: FOOD AND NUTRITION								
OBJECTIVE 1: To improve nutrient intake								
EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 1: - “Lao food-based dietary guidelines for proper nutrition” and “Cultural specific CF guidelines” for the age group 6-23 months developed and universally disseminated - Nutrients (include macro and micro) intakes improved.								
Indicators: Improved food and nutrients intakes of population, especially children and mothers and in the regions at high risk to nutrients deficiencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Food consumption pattern diversified - Average energy intake will be increased and maintained at 2100 – 2300 Kcal/person/day but the diet mix will be balanced - Increase of fat intake, to 20-25% of total energy intake, for WRA, pregnant and lactating mothers it can be increased to 20-28% (maximum 30%) - Increase of protein intake, to 12-14% of total energy intake; For CU5, it can be increased to 15%, in which >50%-60% is animal protein. - Reduce of Carbohydrate intake, to 61-68% (maximum 70%) of total energy intake - The percentage of households with low energy intake (below 1800 Kcal) reduced to <10% by 2015 and <5% by 2020 								
Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Time frame		Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
					Start	End		
1.1 Food-based approaches	1.1.1 Developing Lao dietary guidelines for proper nutrition with Recommended Dietary Allowances (RDA) per food group (food-based approaches).	Lao “Food-based dietary guidelines” developed and distributed	No. and % villages distributed to all levels	Central	011	015	MOH	WHO, WFP, UNICEF, MOE,
	1.1.2 Training the culture-specific implementation of these guidelines through cooking demonstrations (for different stages in the life cycle).	Cooking demonstrations conducted at communities	Coverage (% of villages)	Village	011	015	MOH	UNICEF, FAO
1.2 Comple	1.2.1. Developing and promoting cultural specific CF guidelines for the age group 6-23 months (see	CF Guidelines developed and	No. and % villages	Central	011	015		LWU, LFNC,

mentary feeding	also nutrition education) based on WHO guidelines	distributed	distributed				MOH	LYU
	1.2.2 Implementation of CF guidelines focusing on supplementary food preparation demonstration at community level for PEM control.	Suppl. food demonstrations conducted at communities	Coverage (% of villages distributed)	Village	011	015	MOH	UNICE F, WHO, FAO
	1.2.3 Promote full implementation of the International Code of Marketing of Breast milk substitute from 1981 and ensure availability of safe breast milk substitute in accordance with this code (This is also one of the PEM control activities)	International Code fully implemented	As output	All levels	011	015	MOH	UNICE F, WHO,
1.3 Micronutrient supplementation	1.3.1. Integrating micronutrient supplementation into existing health programs (PHC, MCH) and scale up: Vitamin A (both for children 6-59 mo and post-partum women), iron-folic acid; potentially also zinc and vitamin B1	Micronutrient supplementation activities integrated into PHC, MCH	Coverage (% of target groups covered)	Village	011	015	MOH	WHO, UNICE F
	1.3.2 Introduction and piloting of multi-micronutrient powders (Sprinkles) among children aged 6- 23 months	A pilot locality and no. 6-23 mo. covered	Impact of multi-micronutrient powder	Pilot area	011	012	MOH	UNICE F
1.4 Food fortification	1.4.1 Establishing norms and standards for food fortification (focus iron, zinc, iodine) and quality control	Norms and standards for food fortification and quality control methods established	Norms and standards documented	Central	013	015	MOH	UNICE F
	1.4.2 Identifying potential foods for fortification with micronutrients	No. of food identified	As output	Central	013	105	MOH	WHO
	1.4.3 Producing fortified foods and ensuring access, availability, and consumption (e.g. iodized salt)	No. of food fortified with different micronutrients produced	Efficacy and Effective-ness of fortified food consumption	Selecte d areas	013	015	MOIC	WHO, FAO
1.5 Supplem	1.5.1 Supplementary feeding in response to emergencies	Timely response	Impact on nutrition and health status	Areas affecte d	011	015	MOH,	MOH, UNIC

entary feeding	1.5.2 Supplementary feeding through school feeding	School feeding model applied and coverage (% of school implemented)	Impact on pupil's nutrition, health and school performance	Kinder - garten/ crèche/ primary schools (?)	011	15	MOE	EF, WFP, FAO, NGOs
	1.5.3 Supplementary feeding through food-for work	Food for work applied in poor regions	Improved food consumption, nutrient intakes	Some specific areas	011	15	MOH	
	1.5.4 Enforce of existing rules for supplementary feeding	Rules for supl. feeding enforced	Safe and healthy feeding	All levels	011	015		WHO, UNICEF
1.6 Therapeutic feeding	1.6.1 Therapeutic feeding through highly fortified, ready-to-use therapeutic foods (RUTFs) for acute malnutrition at institutional and community settings (home use)	Rehabilitation of severe malnutrition conducted	Recovery cases and percentage	Hospitals and Communities	011	015	MOH	WFP?
	1.6.2 Counseling for severely malnourished children (maintaining or establishing new nutrition rehabilitation centers at community level)	Counseling conducted during rehabilitation	Recovery cases and percentage	Hospitals and Communities			MOH	WFP, WHO
	1.6.3 Capacity building on management of severe malnutrition	Training, practical guidance and providing materials	No. and % of hospitals/Villages being able to manage of severe malnutrition	Hospitals and villages	011	015	MOH	WHO
	1.6.4. Improved nutrition for patients (clinical nutrition): Developing/Strengthening nutrition departments/units at patient ward in the hospitals.	Nutrition departments/units at patient ward in the hospitals developed/ and strengthened.	Nutrition status of patients improved	All levels	11	15	MOH	WHO
	1.6.5. Developing clinical nutrition manual/guideline or feeding guide for people with diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular, goute,	Therapeutic feeding guide developed and disseminated	As output	Central	11	15	MOH	WHO

	kidney, liver diseases.							
	1.6.6. Nutrition counseling for patients with different diseases, especially diabetes, high blood pressure, cardiovascular, gout, kidney, liver disease.	Nut. counseling conducted in hospitals	As output	Central and provincial	13	15	MOH	WHO
1.7. Nutrition in life circle and in transition	1.7.1. Nutrition and health care in life circle: - Early improved nutrition and health care for lactating women, children < 24 months of age, pre-marriage age women, adolescents, school pupils, pre-marriage age women, esp. reproductive age women with CED; - Nutrition and health care for elderly (aging nutrition).	Nutrition and health care services early delivered in different periods of the life circle	As output	All levels	11	15	MOH	WHO, UNICEF
	1.7.2. Improve NIEC activities for proper nutrition and desirable lifestyles plus physical activities for active prevention of overweight-obesity in children and adults, metabolic disorders, non communicable nutrition related chronic diseases (NCNRCD).	NIEC activities for proper nutrition and desirable lifestyles plus physical activities modified and improved	Improved population proper nutrition knowledge and practices	All	011	015	MOH	FAO, WHO
	1.7.3. Development of “guidelines for food-based proper nutrition, physical activities and desirable lifestyles”	“Guidelines” developed and distributed	As output, and widely implemented	Central	011	015	MOH	FAO, WHO
	1.7.4. Periodical assessment of the actual situation and trends of overweight/obesity and related diseases (go together with assessment of nutritional status indicators conducted by nutritional surveillance system).	Situation of over nut. and related diseases periodical assessment conducted and solutions recommended	Over nutrition, related diseases and their trend	Central	011	015	MOH	FAO, WHO
1.8. M&E	Annual meeting, reporting and feedback			All	011	015		

OBJECTIVE 3: To improve household food access & food availability								
OUTCOME 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appropriate concept of and strategies for food security to encompass also nutrition security (with focus on dietary diversity) - Farmers & Local staffs' knowledge on the nutritional value of crops and livestock improved - Improved access to safe and nutritionally adequate food at household level - Diversity of safe and MN rich food production and consumption improved - National average food availability will be increased (data from agricultural sector). - Appropriate government policies, laws and regulations and solutions to diversify agriculture production, forest management, wildlife and aquatic animals, water resources, land use management, local economies and disaster preparedness and risk reduction reviewed, developed and implemented. - Appropriate government policies and solutions to increase productivity and decrease manufacturing price. - Adverse impact of development policies on household food production reduced 								
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Reduced HH with seasonal food shortage and risk to become food insecure - Food poverty/stable food shortage among vulnerable rural population will be reduced - Average staple food availability will be increased - Household food physical and economic accessibility improved - Diversified food consumption for improved dietary intakes in terms of both quantity and quality. Adding: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers' & local staffs' knowledge on the nutritional value of crops and livestock improved - Improved access to safe and nutritionally adequate food at household level - Appropriate concept of and strategies for food security to encompass also nutrition security (with focus on dietary diversity) - Diversity of safe and MN rich food production and consumption improved - National average food availability will be increased. 								
Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output (s)	Indicator(s)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested lead Agencies	Suggested cooperating agencies
3.1 Nutrition friendly agriculture	3.1.1 Promoting the production of MN rich foods in agricultural strategies with regard to agro-ecological potentials/zones, population increase, climate change, and rural change (transition from farming to off-farm employment)	Appropriate food production strategies	MN rich foods available at HH and in the markets	Central	011	015	MAF, NAFRI, NAFES,	FAO

	3.1.2 Reviewing adverse impact of development policies on household food production (focus access to land and associated risks for big bovines and rice production)	Appropriate policies	Adverse impacts reduced	Central	011	015	NAFES, SADA	FAO
	3.1.3 Diversifying homestead food production for village cluster and household level (focus MN rich species) through ecologically sustainable agriculture (e.g. organic farming)	Improved homestead food production	Improved food consumption patterns	All levels	011	015	NAFR, MoE, MI & Culture MAF, SADA	FAO
	3.1.4 Exploring and promoting underutilized food species and domestication of indigenous food species with high MN values.	List of more food species and domestication of indigenous food species	More food species rich in MN	All levels	011	015	MAF	FAO
	3.1.5 Improving and upgrading farmers and local staffs' knowledge on the nutritional value of their crops and livestock (potentially through the education system, MOE).	Improved farmer local and staff knowledge on nutritional value of their crops and livestock	Improved food consumption patterns	All levels	011	015	MAF, MoE	FAO
	3.1.6 Reviewing and enforcing regulations for the safe use of chemicals and pesticides in local food chains	Safe use of chemicals	Shared Food safety indicators	Central	011	015		FAO
	3.1.7 Developing and disseminating nutritional advice guideline on protecting and managing Laos' agro-biodiversity (focus MN rich species)	Nut. advices developed and disseminated	Variety of food consumed	Central	011	012	MoH	FAO
Adding from "Ensuring household"	3.1.8. Ensuring national food security and based on actual population food and nutrition requirements to develop production plans to ensure food security in parallel with reasonable price policies.	Production plans ensure food security in parallel with reasonable price policies developed	As output	All level	011	15	MAF	MPI FAO

food security”	3.1.9. Ensuring household food and nutrition security, it is needed to ensure food availability at households and stable access to diversified food by all households’ members, especially in the areas at high risk of HH food security, by: - Ensuring food availability at households. - Ensuring stable access to diversified food by all households, especially in the areas at high risk of HH food security.	Ensured food availability at households, stable access to diversified food by all households, especially in the areas at high risk of HH food security.	As output	All level	011	15	MAF	MPI FAO
	3.1.10. Investments in processing and storage of agricultural products and the promotion of clean/safe food production, food processing/manufacturing, storage and food preparation	Reasonable investment in processing and storage of agricultural products and promotion of safe food production, food processing, storage and food preparation	The same as outputs	All level	011	15	MAF	MPI and FAO
	3.1.11. Income generating activities	Income generation training conducted; Market created	Hhs purchasing power improved	Community	011	015	MAF, MLSW	WFP, FAO
3.2 Nutrition friendly forest management	3.2.1 Promoting the consistent implementation of GoL regulations that will encourage/ensure sustainable management of forest food resources (review of policies, laws and regulations relevant to forest management, wildlife and aquatic animals, Forestry law & Fisheries law)	Policies, laws and regulations reviewed	Sustainable management of forest food resources	Central	011	010	NLMA DoF, MAF	
	3.2.2 Recording and documentation of forest foods species with nutritive value and potentials (link to food based approaches 1.1)	Forest foods species recorded and documented	Used in development of food based dietary	All levels	011	015	NAFRI	

			guidelines					
	3.2.3 Improving farmers and local staffs' knowledge on nutritional value of forest foods, principles of sustainable management (e.g. wildlife law, specie lists)	Farmers & local staffs' knowledge on nutritional value of forest foods, principles of forest sustainable management improved	Knowledge, attitude and practice changed	All levels	011	015	MoH, MAF	
	3.2.4 Promoting increased access to valuable forest resources and strengthening rural peoples' rights to food species. (Connect to 3.4.1 & 3.4.2 – land use planning)	Accessibility to valuable forest resources increased and rural peoples' rights to food species strengthened.	Improved accessibility of food species, peoples' rights to food species strengthened.	Rural areas	011	015	NAFES, SUFOR D	WREA, MoH
	3.2.5 Limiting the illegal hunting or trade of wildlife resources through effective enforcement of laws and regulations on wildlife management and trade	Laws and regulations on wildlife management and trade enforced	Limited illegal hunting/ trade of wildlife resources	All levels	011	015	WREA	
	3.2.6 Developing scenarios for sustainable production of forest foods including forest plantations, agro-forestry, horticulture, aquaculture and livestock production systems that positively impact on food security (reflecting scenarios for loss and need for substitution)	Scenarios for sustainable production of forest foods developed	Positive impacts on food security	All levels	011	015	NAFRI	
	3.2.7 Promotion of ethical concessionaires/investors to improve land concession management in accordance with the Law on land.	Ethical concessionaires/investors promoted	Land concession management improved	All levels	011	015	MPI	NLMA
3.3 Nutrition friendly water	3.3.1 Reviewing international existing regulations for river/water resources management pertaining to household food	International existing regulations for river/water resources	Better river/water resources	Central	011	012	REA WREA	

resource management	security (WCD, BDP/MRC ¹ , etc)	management reviewed	management and improved FS					
	3.3.2 Reviewing existing national and international regulations for hydropower and mining development (e.g. EIA) pertaining to household food security	National and international regulations for hydropower and mining development reviewed	Better management of hydropower and mining development	Central	011	012	WREA	
	3.3.3 Improving methods/indicators	methods and indicators standardized and updated	Standard updated methods and indicators applied	Central	011	012	WREA, MPI	
	3.3.4 Promoting the consistent implementation of GoL regulations that will ensure availability of aquatic food resources in the Mekong River and all its tributaries despite changes in the flood pulse ²	GoL regulations promoted	Ensured availability of aquatic food resources in Mekong River and all its tributaries	Central	011	015	WREA	
	3.3.5 Implementing village based water management initiatives e.g. fish conservation zones and developing penalty codes and financial compensation mechanisms for violation of GoL regulations (cash form penalties should be reinvested in nutrition)	Village based water management implemented	Better fish and other aquatic species conservation	Village	011	015	WREA	
	3.3.6 Identifying and promoting best practices from energy and mining development schemes with minimal and managed impact on migratory fish and other aquatic species (World Bank International Safety Standards for Hydropower development are the standards that should be applied to Hydro development) Note: WWF	Best practices Identified and promoted	International Safety Standards applied to Hydro development	Central	011	015	MEM	

¹ WCD=World Commission on Dams, BDP=Basin Development Plan, MRC=Mekong River Commission

² The “flood pulse concept” describes seasonal changes in water levels and their relationships to functional dynamics and the maintenance of species diversity

	are planning to launch a campaign to prevent Hydropower development on the mainstream Mekong in the lower basin.							
	3.3.7 Recording, analyzing and documentation of aquatic food species with nutritive potentials (e.g. PUFA ³ in fish and aquatic insects)	Aquatic food species with nutritive potentials recorded, analyzed and documented	Better understanding and using of aquatic food species	Central	011	015	MOH, MAF	
	3.3.8 Developing scenarios for the loss of aquatic biodiversity and investigating the potential for its substitution in the diet by means of aquaculture and livestock production	Scenarios for the loss of aquatic biodiversity developed and potential for its substitution in the diet investigated	Aquaculture and livestock production improved	All levels	011	015	MOH, MAF	
	3.3.9 Developing re-investment schemes into nutrition (central level and village level) from hydropower schemes (example NT2 and potential inputs from WB)	Re-investment schemes from hydropower schemes into nutrition developed	As output	Central and village level	011	015	WREA	
3.4 Nutrition friendly land use planning and management	3.4.1 Promoting land registration/titling of land parcels in rural areas based on improved approach to Land Use Planning (Manual release April 2009) and Management to improve HH food security.	Appropriate land Use Planning and management	Improved HH food security	Central and village level			NLMA provincial & district LMA, NAFRI, MAF	MAF
	3.4.2 Review and revise existing regulations for land use planning and management every five years, beginning in 2014 (GTZ + GoL have just completed this exercise – Manual on An Improved Approach to Land Use Planning will be released in April)	Existing regulations for land use planning and management reviewed and revised	Improved HH food security	Central	011	014	NLMA	MAF

3 PUFA: Poly-unsaturated fatty acids

	3.4.3 Promoting the consistent implementation of GoL regulations that will ensure access to and suitable availability of land for food production and harvest of wild foods	GoL regulations promoted and implemented	Improved access to and suitable availability of land for food production and harvest of wild foods	Central and village level	011	015	NLMA	
	3.4.4 Developing compensation schemes for the loss of suitable land and wild food sources at village level due to land use conflicts (could be resettlement, concessions, UXO etc) (e.g. PM Decree 192)	Compensation schemes for the loss of suitable land and wild food sources developed and implemented	Limited land use conflicts and ensured HH food secure	Central and village level	011	015	NLMA, MAF, WREA	
	3.4.5 Developing penalty codes and financial compensation mechanism for violation of GoL regulations on land use	Penalty codes and financial compensation mechanism developed	Penalty codes and financial compensation mechanism effectively implemented	Central and village level	011	015	NLMA, WREA	
3.5 Nutrition friendly local food economies	3.5.1 Managing food imports and food exports for nutritional benefits and Lao consumer choices (link to the idea of “bringing nutrition on the agenda of ASEAN regional meetings”, ref SCN 35th Session, March 2008)	Appropriate food imports and food exports management	Improved national and HH food security	Central to village level	011	015	MIC – Dept of Trade Promotion, small & micro enterprise	
	3.5.2 Promoting the trading, purchase and consumption of local food products	Trading, purchase and consumption of local food products promoted	Improved sustainably HH food availability and accessibility	All levels	011	015		
	3.5.3 Enhancing small-holder	Enhanced small-holder	Improved food production	All levels	011	015	MIC	

	competitiveness	competitiveness	and trade					
	3.5.4 Establishing efficient value chains in agricultural production	Value chains in agricultural production established	Improved agricultural production	All levels	011	015	MAF	
	3.5.5 Promote the implementation of food laws, codex and regulations that will ensure food safety in food processing/manufacturing and dietary services	Implementation of food laws, codex and regulations promoted	Improved food safety in processing and dietary services	All levels	011	015	MoH	WHO
	3.5.6 Guidance and instruction for local and safe food processing	Guidance and instruction for local and safe food processing developed and implemented	Improved food safety in processing and dietary services	All levels	011	015	MoH	WHO
	3.5.7 Provide training on safe food handling, nutrition, hygiene, and water quality and sanitation in local economies by reviewing existing practices, identifying gaps and preparing appropriate training in an integrated manner	Training on safe food handling, nutrition, hygiene, and water quality and sanitation in local economies conducted	Improved knowledge of safe food handling, nutrition, hygiene, and water quality and sanitation	All levels	011	015	MIC	
	3.5.8 Investigate the potential for supply and demand side to integrate and ensure fair food prices, esp. for vulnerable groups	Fair food prices investigated	Reasonable food prices	All levels	011	015	NERI	WB
	3.5.9 Ensuring informed food choices and denouncing false claims by the commercial food sector (e.g. issue “bear milk for children”)	Food choices and denouncing false claims by the commercial food sector informed	Ensured food choices and denouncing false claims by the commercial food sector	All levels	011	015	MOH	WHO
	3.5.10 Conditional cash transfers							WB
3.6 Disaster	3.6.1 Harmonizing national disaster	National disaster preparedness plans of	Disasters actively and	All levels	011	015		WHO

preparedness and Risk Reduction	preparedness plans of relevant key ministries with the NDMO, the Ministry of Defense under the IASC ⁴	relevant key ministries with the NDMO, the Ministry of Defense under the IASC ⁵ hamonized	effectively controlled				
	3.6.2 Enhance the institutional capacity of NDMO ⁶	Capacity of NDMO improved	Better management of disaster	Centra 1	011	015	
	3.6.3 Participatory establishment a national disaster management plan and enforcement mechanism in alliance with all relevant national and international stakeholders	Disaster management plan and mechanism established	Better disaster management	Centra 1	011	015	
	3.6.4 Introduce mitigation schemes and penalties for unnatural disasters e.g overspill from dam, toxic water	Mitigation schemes and penalties for unnatural disasters introduced	Mitigation schemes and penalties for unnatural disasters effectively implemented	Centra 1	011	015	
	3.6.5 Developing rapid nutrition assessment and monitoring guidelines for emergency situations	Rapid nutrition assessment and monitoring guidelines for emergency situations developed	Timely assess and monitor nutrition situation in emergency	Centra 1	011	015	
	3.6.6 Developing food safety emergency plan	Food safety emergency plan developed	Timely assess food safety in emergency situation	Centra 1	011	015	

^{4 5} IASC = Interagency Standing Committee for Disaster Preparedness

⁶ NDMO = National Disaster Management Office

II. PRIORITY AREA 2: CARE AND EDUCATION

OBJECTIVE 4: To improve mother and child care and education

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 4: (Note: This outcome linked with the following interventions: antenatal care, deworming, iron-folic acid & Vitamin A supplementation, family planning services, nutrition education)

- Attainment of normal growth and development in children
- Improved maternal nutrition during pregnancy and lactation
- Improved nutrition knowledge and behavior of WRA, pregnant women and lactating mothers
- NIEC activities have been widely implemented as planned
- Improved nutrition knowledge, attitude and practices of the mass, especially mothers with CU5
- Nutrition contents introduced and incorporated in school curriculum program at all grades

Indicators

Mother care:

- Pregnant examination and consultation at least 3 times
- Tetanus vaccination for pregnant women 2 times
- Weight gain of 9-12 kg during 9 months of pregnancy
- Skilled antenatal care rate increased from 36.1% to >70% in 2015
- Skilled personnel at delivery rate increased from 20.3% to >70% in 2015.
- Iron pill during pregnancy rate increased from 20.5% to >70% in 2015
- Post-partum Vitamin A supplement rate increased from 17.9% to >70% in 2015
- Reduced food restrictions/food taboo, especially of postnatal mothers

Child care:

- Breastfeeding (early breastfed, exclusive breastfed, prolonged BF to 18-23 mo.)
- Appropriate complementary feeding
- Desirable practices of caring sick children

Universal NIEC:

- Materials and tools developed,
- Nutrition campaigns conducted
- Mothers' KAP on nutrition indicators, especially behavior change, e.g.
 - Percentage of lactating mothers gave colostrums increased
 - Percentage of lactating mothers had desirable complementary feeding practices increased
 - Reduced food restrictions/food taboo, especially of postnatal mothers
 - Percentage of lactating mothers gave colostrums increased
 - Percentage of lactating mothers applied exclusive breastfeeding and continued breastfeeding to 18-23/24 months increased
 - Percentage of lactating mothers had desired complementary feeding practices increased

The percentage of mother with optimal breastfeeding practices increased;

The percentage of mother/family member who has optimal child feeding practice increased compared with 2006/2010.

Indicators of micronutrients deficiency control:

- The prevalence of under five years old children with low serum vitamin A to be reduced to below 15% by 2015 and below 10 % by 2020.
- The goiter prevalence among children aged 8-12 to be reduced to below 8% by 2015 and 5% by 2020.
- Urinary iodine level is sustained from 10 - 20 mcg/dl by 2015.
- The prevalence of anemia of re-productive age women to be reduced to 25% by 2015 and to 20% by 2020.
- The prevalence of anemia of CU5 reduced from 41% in 2006 to 35% by 2015 and to below 25% by 2020.

Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
4.1 Infant and Young Child Feeding (exclusive breastfeeding and complementary feeding)	4.1.1 Reviewing, enhancing existing and developing new training materials (taking into account different cultures, literacy levels and languages).	Existing training reviewed and enhanced and new training materials developed	Training materials effectively implemented	Central	011	015	MOH	UNICEF WHO, FAO, INGOs
	4.1.2 Developing database on training materials and disseminating database within GoL, civil society organization and among international organizations.	Database on training materials developed and disseminated	Training materials nationally and internationally implemented	Central	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.3 Training adolescent girls, WRA ⁷ , and other caretakers and relevant village and district authorities.	Adolescent girls, WRA, and other caretakers and relevant authorities trained	Nutrition knowledge of adolescent girls, WRA, caretakers	Village and district	011	015	MOH	

⁷ WRA=Women in reproductive age

			and relevant authorities improved					
	4.1.4 EBF counseling and CF counseling at village, district and provincial level (individual and group counseling).	EBF and CF counseling conducted	Improved EBF and CF	Village, district and province	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.5 Establishing new and maintaining existing baby friendly hospital initiatives which promote EBF and CF practices and ensuring the safety of these hospitals.	Baby friendly hospital initiatives established and maintained	EBF and CF practices improved	Central and provincial	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.6 Promoting EBF and CF through the integrated MCH package at all levels.	EBF and CF through the integrated MCH package promoted	EBF and CF practices improved	All levels	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.7 Carrying out refresher trainings for health workers on EBF and CF using the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food to preparation of complementary foods.	Health workers refresher trained on EBF and CF	EBF and CF practices improved	Village	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.8 Advocate and IEC for and disseminate information on the risk of early introduction of breast milk substitutes.	Advocate and IEC widely conducted	Improved knowledge on risk of early introduction of breast milk substitutes	All level	011	015	MOH	
	4.1.9 Develop and implement a communication strategy on promotion of EBF and on appropriate CF practices.	Communication strategy on promotion of EBF and appropriate CF practices developed	EBF and CF practices improved	All level	011	015	MOH	
4.2 Health	Maternal nutrition: non-formal education	Training materials,	Training	Central	011	015	MOH	WHO

and nutrition education	4.2.1 Reviewing, enhancing existing and developing new training materials and recognizing the importance of food safety (taking into account different cultures, literacy levels and languages)	database on importance of food safety reviewed and enhanced	materials widely disseminated within GoL and among international organizations	l and village			MoE	UNICEF
	4.2.2 Developing database on training materials and disseminating database within GoL and among international organizations				011	015	MOH MoE	WHO, UNICEF
	4.2.3 Training adolescent girls, WRA, and other family members	Adolescent girls, WRA, and other family members trained	Improved nutrition practices	Village	011	015	MOH MoE	UNICEF WHO
	4.2.4 Nutrition education on adverse effects of food belief and taboos and food & nutrition desirable practices	Education on adverse effects of food belief and taboos conducted	Improved nutrition practices	Village	011	015	MOH MoE	UNICEF WHO
	4.2.5 Training commune and district authorities and officials	Commune and district authorities and officials trained in nutrition	Improved nutrition awareness and understanding	district & commune	011	015	MOH MoE	UNICEF WHO
	4.2.6 Establishing pilot “Pre-marriage” clubs (“how to become a good parent”) and provide “wedding gifts”	Pilot “Pre-marriage” clubs established	“Pre-marriage” clubs activities implemented	Village	011	015	MOH	YU, WU, UNICEF, WHO
	4.2.7. Ensuring the kindergarten and primary schools to become the quality schools	As action	No of quality school	All	011	015	MOE	
	4.2.8. Developing nutrition curricula / review and upgrade the existing curricula for education at all levels	Nutrition curricula developed/ reviewed and upgraded used for education at all levels	As output	Central	011	015	MOH	UNICEF, WHO

	4.2.9. Training of trainer (TOT) on the new curricula of Health and nutrition	TOT on the new curricula of Health and nutrition conducted	As output	Central and provincial	011	015	MOH	UNICEF, WHO
4.3 National campaigns for nutrition, care and health	4.3.1 Reviewing and analyzing success of previous campaigns	Lesson learned	Same as output and		011	011	MOH	WHO UNICEF
	4.3.2 Develop campaign tools (TV, radio, newspapers, films, videos)	Campaign tools developed	Same as output and		011	015		
	4.3.3 Conduct national mother and child care campaigns (e.g. Breastfeeding, vitamin A days)	2 campaigns conducted	Same as output		011	015		
	4.3.4 Conduct national nutrition/health campaigns (e.g. National nutrition week and World Food Day) and advocacy for reductions in the workload of pregnant women will also be conducted	2 campaigns conducted	Same as output		011	015		
	4.3.5 Introduce “special nutrition session” to the 9th, 10th, and 11th Party Congress	“Special nutrition session” prepared and introduced to the 9th, 10th, and 11th Party Congress	Nutrition objectives put into national socio-economic development strategy	Central	011	015		
	4.3.6 Rolling out nutrition campaigning for Vientiane’s youth (mass organizations, concerts, radio, etc) – link “Pre-Baby Club” or “Marriage Club”	Link with “Pre-marriage” Club	Improved socialized nutrition activities	All	011	015		
4.4 Antenatal care	4.4.1 Incorporate EBF and maternal and child nutrition in the counseling services	EBF and maternal and child nutrition in the counseling services incorporated	Same as output and Improved nutrition care	All level	011	020	MoH	UNICEF WHO
4.5 Family planning	4.5.1 Incorporate information on proper maternal and child nutrition in FPS services	Information on proper maternal and child nutrition in FPS services	Same as output and Improved	All	011	015	MoH	UNFPA

services (FPS)		incorporated	nutrition care					
4.6. Universal nutrition IEC	4.6.1. Mass education: Nutrition messages delivered through the mass, target groups and entire population (including leaders, members of mass organizations, teachers and pupils/students are additional important target).	Mass education universally implemented	Nut. Awareness improved in defined targets	All level	011	15	MOH	FAO
	4.6.2. Mobilization of the participation of the whole society.	Nut. activities socialized	As output	All level	011	015		
	4.6.3. Counseling on proper nutrition for different targeted groups emphasizing in appropriate nutrition, food hygiene and food safety, maternal and child nutrition, started at central, then step by step expanding to provincial levels.	Counseling on proper nutrition, maternal and child care and food safety implemented	As output	Central and provincial	011	15	MOH	MPI, FAO
	4.6.4. Development of Education materials and communication tools, which include 'Lao's food based dietary guidelines' for proper nutrition distribute to local (commune and villages).	Education materials and communication tools developed at central level	As output and widely applied	Central and communities	011	15	MOH	FAO
	4.6.5. Periodic spots/ads placed nutrition topics in the media through different TV channels and radio programs for nutrition information and education, which started at central level and continue to expand to the provincial level.	Nutrition topics periodically spots/ads placed on TV, radio programs	As output and the mass nut. KAP improved	Central and provincial	011	15	MOH	FAO
	4.6.6. Regularly transfer nutrition information to provinces, districts and communes.	Nutrition information regularly transferred to provinces, districts and communes.	As output	Central	011	15	MOH	FAO
	4.6.10. Support for visible agency working in nutrition in Laos with well trained staff, equipment and capacity.	Visible agency working in nutrition supported	As output and detailed supports	Central and provincial	011	15	MOH	FAO
	4.6.11. Nutrition training for different targeted groups (female adolescents, mothers, reproductive-age women, husbands, elderly, teachers, students...).	Different targeted groups trained	No training courses		011	15	MOH	FAO

4.7. Micronutrients deficiency control	4.7.1. Vitamin A capsules distribution for children 6-59 months and for mother right after delivery (within 2 months) should be implemented nationwide.	Vitamin A capsules distributed as planned	As outputs and coverage (%) distribution	All	011	15	MOH	UNICEF
	4.7.2. Carrying out of trials and expanding the multi-micronutrient supplementation, in the comprehensive intervention package (introduced by UNICEF 2005), including vitamin B1, esp. for high risk pregnant women.	Trials and expanding the multi-micronutrient supplementation for high risk pregnant women conducted	As outputs	All	011	15	MOH	UNICEF, WHO
	4.7.3. Expanding supplementation of iron-folic acid tablets for pregnant women and lactating mothers nationwide; and consider to supplement iron-folic acid tablets for all women at reproductive age. <i>In the period 2011-2015, weekly iron-folic acid tablet supplementation (recommended by WIFS of WHO, which proved effectively through a case intervention in Sekong province) could be applied and expanded to the scale.</i>	Supplementation of iron-folic acid tablets implemented; and supplement iron-folic acid tablets for all women at reproductive age tried and expended	As outputs and weekly iron-folic acid tablet supplementation applied (links with 14.2.3 below)	All	011	15	MOH	UNICEF, WHO
	4.7.4. In rural areas, where the rate of hook worm infection is high, conduct regular de-worming combined with improved environmental sanitation.	Regular de-worming combined with improved environmental sanitation conducted	Coverage (%) of de-worming and enviro. indicators	All	011	15	MOH	MAF, MPI, WHO
	4.7.5. Finding other opportunities, e.g. trials of food fortification with iron.	Try to find and implement trials food fortification with iron	As output	Central	011	15	MOH	MAF, MPI, WHO
	4.7.6. IDD implementation will go together with the existing solutions of mobilizing the population and animal to consume iodized salt	Improved existing solutions of mobilizing the population and animal to consume iodized salt	As output and iodized salt coverage (% hh consumed), urinary iodine.	All	011	15	MOH	MPI, WHO

	4.7.7. Enforcement of the quality control of iodized salt in the factories, imported check point and in the market;	Iodized salt quality regularly controlled	As output and analysis results	All level	011	15	MOH	MPI, WHO
	4.7.8. Improving the monitoring/supervision activities, coverage of iodized salt and of the indices of iodine sufficiency.	Regularly monitoring/supervision activities, coverage of iodized salt and indices of iodine sufficiency	As output and monitoring/supervision results	All level	011	15	MOH	MPI, WHO

III. PRIORITY AREA 3: ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

OBJECTIVE 2: To reduce food and vector born diseases

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 2:

- Existing training materials on “safe water usage and storage, hygiene” and “infectious diseases and parasite control, food and vector borne diseases and food safety” reviewed and enhanced; “Guidelines on proper hand washing” developed and disseminated;
- Authorities and village officials at district level trained in various aspects of food and vector-borne diseases and their control including the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food
- GHP and GMP in food processing implemented; HACCP trained and capacity of central and provincial laboratories on food analysis strengthened.
- Staff in nutrition network trained on safe food handling, nutrition, hygiene, and water quality and sanitation as well as food inspection.
- Food hygiene and food safety inspector network established
- Biological contaminants of street food and ready to eat food to be reduced
- Reported number of out-breaks of food poisoning

Indicators:

- Increased % HH access to hygienic toilets/Latrine
- Increased % HH access to safe water
- Diarrhea among <5 children reduced.
- Reduced food & water-borne diseases and parasites e.g. Parasitic infection rate among 2-5 yrs old children reduced by 2015/2020.
- Percentage of de-worming among 2-5 yrs old children increased from (now) to >90% by 2015
- ARI rate among <5 children reduced
- Improved personal and community hygiene practices (e.g. % hand washing at 3 most critical points).
- Shared indicator with food safety part.
- No of staff in nutrition network have been trained on food quality, food hygiene and food safety and training quality.
- Food hygiene and food safety inspector network established at 50% of provinces by 2012 and at 100% by 2015.

- Reported number of out-breaks of food poisoning (with more than 30 patients/episode) to be reduced to 25% by 2015 (compared to 2006's data).
- Biological contaminants of street food and ready to eat food to be reduced.

Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Sugg ested Lead Agen cies	Sugges ted Coope rating Agenci es
2.1 Safe water, hygiene, and sanitation	2.1.1 Reviewing and enhancing existing training materials on safe water usage and storage, hygiene (hand-washing with soap) and sanitation in house, fields and forests (taking into account different cultures, literacy levels, and languages)	Improved training materials	Disseminated to the network	Central	011	011	MoH	WHO UNICE F (WAS H)
	2.1.2 Development and dissemination of guidelines on proper hand washing with soap, proper food handling, preparation and storage based on the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food	Guidelines developed	Disseminated to the network	Central	011	011	MoH	UNICE F
	2.1.3 Developing database on training materials, disseminating database within GoL, civil society organization and among international organizations	Training materials developed	Same as output and Disseminated to the network	Central	011	011	MoH	WHO
	2.1.4 Training of trainers (TOT) at village level, with a particular emphasis on establishing sustainable maintenance arrangements (e.g. safe water usage, toilets, appropriate cooking ...).	TOT conducted	Having trainer team at all level	All	011	015	MoE MoH	UNICE F
	2.1.5 Training village authorities and village officials at district level in various aspects of food and vector-borne diseases and their control including the WHO Five Keys to Safer Food and their application in Lao PDR	District, commune authorities and officials trained	No of training courses and Improved understanding of authorities and officials	District & commune	011	015	MoH	WHO

	2.1.6 Ensuring safe water access (construction of GFS, safe wells, etc.)	GFS, safe wells, etc. constructed	Coverage (%) of HH access to safe water	All	011	015	WR M and MoH	WHO
	2.1.7 Ensuring access to hygienic toilet?	Hygienic toilets constructed	Coverage (%) of HH access	All	011	015	MoH	
	2.1.8 Strengthening the capacity of central and provincial laboratories on water analysis	Capacity of central and provincial laboratories on water analysis strengthened	No. of lab strengthened; No staff upgrading trained	Central and provincial	011	015	MoH	
	2.1.9 Proper waste management in homes, markets, schools, public places	Improved management in homes, markets, schools, public places	Same as output and Improved environment	All	011	015	MoH	
2.2 Infectious diseases and parasite control	2.2.1 Reviewing and enhancing existent training materials on infectious diseases and parasite control, food and vector borne diseases and food safety (taking into account different cultures, literacy levels, and languages)	Existent training materials reviewed & enhanced	Disseminated to and applied in the network	All	011	012		WHO
	2.2.2 Developing database, disseminating database within GoL, civil society organization and among international organizations	Database developed and disseminated	Widely used	Central	011	012	MoH	WHO
	2.2.3 Preventing and controlling food borne diseases: diarrheal diseases	Food borne diseases actively prevented and controlled	Rate of food borne diseases, diarrheal episode	All	011	015	MoH	
	2.2.4							
	2.2.5 Promoting insecticide treated bednets	Insecticide treated bednets promoted	Widely used (% of coverage)	All	011	015		
	2.2.6 Roll-out de-worming campaigns	Activities maintained	% of children and other target	All	011	015		

			dewomed					
2.3 Food safety	2.3.1 Implementation of GHP and GMP in food processing	GHP and GMP in food processing implemented	No, % of food processing facility implemented	All	011	015	MoH	WHO
	2.3.2 Training on HACCP	HACCP trained	No training course and Widely applied	Central and provincial	011	015	MoH	
	Strengthening the capacity of central and provincial laboratories on food analysis	Capacity of laboratories on food analysis strengthened	Quality of lab. and analysis	Central and provincial	011	015	MoH	
	2.3.4 Strengthening the capacity of food inspectors in inspection services at all level	Capacity of food inspectors in inspection services strengthened	Food inspection implemented in a manner of multi-disciplinary approaches	All level	011	015	MoH	
	2.3.5 Promoting diversified safe food production through ecologically sustainable agriculture (e.g. organic farming, GAP, IPM)	Diversified safe food production promoted	Improved diversified safe food production	All level	011	015	MAF	
	2.3.6 Developing plan and implementing monitoring for contaminated food and food borne diseases.	Contaminated food and food borne diseases monitoring planned and implemented	Same as output and Periodically monitored	All level	011	015	MO H	
Adding:	2.3.7. Revising contents and improving NIEC activities to gain awareness, understanding and practices, transfer messages on basic knowledge on food hygiene and food safety to the consumers and food handlers.	Contents and improving NIEC on food safety revised and implemented	Improved awareness, understanding and practices (KAP indicators)	All	011	015	MO H	MAF, MPI, FAO
	2.3.8. Staff training on safe food handling, nutrition, hygiene, and water quality and sanitation as well as food inspection.	Staff training conducted	As output	All	011	015	MO H	MAF, MPI, WHO

	2.5.3. Integrating the food safety issue in the action plan of related sectors/agencies.	Integrated food safety issue in the action plan of nutrition related sectors/agencies	As output	All	011	015	MO H	MAF, MPI, WHO
	2.3.9. Food legislation and regulations system should be set up and followed. Food quality and safety standards should be developed based on regulations of the Codex Alimentarius adjusted to Laos's conditions.	Legislation and regulations system should be set up and widely operated	As output	All	011	015	MO H	MAF, MPI, WHO
	2.3.10. Promote the implementation of food laws, codex and regulations and enforcement of good manufacturing practices and hazard analysis of critical control points that will ensure food safety in food processing/manufacturing and dietary services.	The implementation of food laws, codex and regulations promoted; and good manufacturing practices and hazard analysis of critical control points enforced	Analysis results/indicators on food processing/manufacturing and dietary services	All	010	015	MO H	MAF, MPI, WHO
2.4 HIV/AIDS proposed by MOH 27/7/08	2.4.1. Developing guideline for nutrition care for HIV infected people/AIDS patients to meet the special requirement of energy and nutrients intakes	Guideline for nutrition care for HIV infected people/AIDS patients developed	Widely used	All	011	015	MoH	WHO

OBJECTIVE 5: To improve environmental health								
EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 5: Increased awareness and action on ill effects of smoking and pollution of air, water and soil on health and nutrition								
Indicators:								
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved KAP indicators about adverse impacts of indoor pollution on health (KAP and Qualitative indicators). - Tobacco consumption reduced. 								
Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
5.1 Reduce tobacco consumption	5.1.1 Applying health warnings on the tobacco packets	Health warnings on the tobacco packets applied	No. tobacco kinds with Health warnings on packet	All	011	2011	MoH	WHO
	5.1.2 Banning advertisement of tobacco products	Advertisement of tobacco products banned	No advertisement of tobacco products	All	011	2011		
	5.1.3 Finalizing and implementing the Tobacco Control Law	Tobacco Control Law finalized and implemented	Same as output	Central	011	015	MoH	WHO
	5.1.4 Promoting of smoke-free work place initiative			All	011	015	MoH	WHO
	5.1.5 Promoting of smoke-free sport initiative			All	011	015	MoH	WHO
	5.1.6 Raising the tax of tobacco products up to 55 % of production costs	Tax increased	Same as output	All	011	015	MPI	
	5.1.7 Providing alternative livelihoods for	Alternative	Area for tobacco	All	011	015	MAF	MPI

	tobacco farmers	livelihoods for tobacco farmers provided	production reduced	Esp. Village				
	5.1.8 Implementing and monitoring WHO MPOWER, tobacco control strategies	WHO MPOWER, tobacco control strategies implemented and monitored	Same as output	Central	011	012	MO H	WHO
5.2 Reduce indoor pollution	5.2.1 Developing guidelines for indoor pollution reduction	Guidelines for indoor pollution reduction developed	Same as output and Widely implemented	All	011	015	MO H	WHO
	5.2.2 Developing strategy and long term plan for indoor pollution reduction	Strategy and long term plan for indoor pollution reduction developed	Same as output and Widely implemented	All	011	015	MO H	WHO
	5.2.3 Developing the pilot project for indoor pollution reduction	A pilot project for indoor pollution reduction developed and approved	Same as output and Project activities and results	Pilot area	011	012	MO H	WHO
	5.2.4 IEC for increasing awareness about adverse impacts of indoor pollution on health	Awareness about adverse impacts of indoor pollution on health increased	KAP results of selected population groups	All	011	015	MO H	WHO
	5.2.5 Capacity building for national stakeholders	National stakeholders advocated	Improved national stakeholders knowledge	Central	011	012	MPI	MOH WHO
	5.2.6 Providing training at community level	Trainings conducted	Improved community practices	Village	011	015	MO H	WHO
5.3 Anti-environmental pollution campaign	5.3.1 Reviewing and establishing environmental standards for the control of air, water, soil for safe food production and harvest	Environmental standards established	Same as output and Widely applied	All	011	015	MoH	WHO

IV. PRIORITY AREA 4: NUTRITION PROGRAMMING AND SURVEILLANCE

OBJECTIVE 6: To improve nutrition programming, management, and M+E

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 6:

- Developed tools for better quality programming
- Developed M&E tools for good and timely monitoring of the impacts of implementation the NNS and NNP
- Coordination mechanism allows for efficient transparent management of projects, avoiding duplication and ensuring maximum coverage in needed areas of interventions

Indicators:

- Nutrition institutions include nutritional surveillance system set up and put into operation
- No. nutrition programs designed, implemented and timely monitored and evaluated.
- Number of stakeholders, projects use developed tools and guideline
- Number of M & E reports produced compared to expected frequency on time
- Number of stakeholders and project adapted taking into account recommendations from M & E reports
- Process assessment/monitoring and final assessment/evaluation of NPAN and NNS done accordingly to the set-up plan
- Growth monitoring coverage at village level

Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
6.1 Programming	6.1.1 Establishing a database of terminated and ongoing projects: target areas, target groups, activities and outcomes and evaluation findings (lessons learnt)	Database of terminated and ongoing projects established	Same as output	Central	011	012	MoH	Relevant GoL min. & depts., UNICEF, WHO, FAO, WFP
	6.1.2 Ensuring the transparent public participation in the nutrition project programming	Transparent public participation in the nutrition project programming	Same as output	All	011	012		
	6.1.3 Developing tools and guideline for better quality programming, which are Lao specific (relevant to national and local situation), taking into account international	Tools and guideline for better quality program developed	No. and quality of Tools and guidelines	Central	011	012		

	standards, including Lao Food Composition Table with wild food species, Lao Dietary Guidelines, new Lao specific WHO growth standard		publish					
	6.1.4 Disseminate and encourage use of the developed tools and guidelines across the nutrition related programmes and projects	Tools and guidelines disseminated	Improved nutrition programming	Central and provincial	011	012		
6.2 Coordination	6.2.1 Formalize and strengthen institutional set up through clear division of role and responsibility among stakeholders at all level: national (ministries), provincial (provincial departments), district (district offices), community and private sector	Institutional set up strengthened	Same as output	Central	011	015	NM & CC	Relevant GoL min/depts., UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA
	6.2.2 All activities identified in the policy should be included in NSEDP and integrated in the work plan of all stakeholders, including government organizations and development partners	All activities in the policy included in NSEDP and integrated in work plan of all stakeholders	Same as output and Effective coordination	All	011	015	All stakeholders	
	6.2.3 Review, support and encourage Lao PDR's participation on Multilateral Nutrition Agreements and relevant initiatives	Lao PDR's participation on Multilateral Nutrition Agreements and relevant initiatives Reviewed, and supported	Effective coordination	All	011	012	MOH	
6.3 Monitoring and evaluation	6.3.1 Review existing data and data collection systems broadly relating to nutrition (LECS, DHS, MICS, Agricultural census, population census, etc.	Existing data related to nutrition reviewed	Effective used of data and systems	Central	011	012	MPI, MOH + other Min.	
	6.3.2 Review existing nutrition project's M & E systems and examples of other sector strategy M & E mechanism; and	Nutrition project's M & E systems reviewed	Effective used of systems and examples of other sector	Central	011	012	MOH, MPI	
	6.3.3 Identify gaps for adequate monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and	Gaps in monitoring and evaluation of the implementation and	Same as output	Central	011	012	MOH, MPI	UNICEF FAO

	impacts of the NNS and NPAN	impacts of the NNS and NPAN identified						
	6.3.4 Design and set up M & E system (including compiling of baseline data/information), consider to set up food security and nutrition surveillance system.	Nutrition M & E /food and nutritional surveillance system set up	Same as output and Improved baseline process and final data/information disaggregating per ethnic groups, agro-ecological zones, district, etc.	All	011	015	MOH, MPI	UNICEF FAO
	6.3.5 Making growth monitoring compulsory at village level			All	011	015	MOH	UNICEF FAO
	6.3.6 Establish reporting format and system and identify and assigning reporting responsibilities among stakeholders, ensure the feeding back the M&E results into program and project cycles at key ministries, ministry equivalent organizations, civil society, private sector, international development organizations and the donor community	Reporting format and system developed; reporting responsibilities among stakeholders identified and assigned and feeding back results of M&E	Same as output and Full use of data/information made	All	011	015	MOH, MPI (DOS)	FAO UNICEF
	6.3.7 Organize training on data collection, data analysis and report about results of M&E including training in appropriate measuring of weight, height and age for different ethnic group	Data collection methods, data analysis and report writing trained	Improved quality of data/information obtained	All	011	015	MOH, MPI, MAF	

V. PRIORITY AREA 5: NUTRITION ADVOCACY

OBJECTIVE 7: To make nutrition central in socio-economic development

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 7:

- Increased awareness and understanding about interrelationship of nutrition, food security, poverty, and productivity
- Nutrition-oriented objectives, indicators, or activities incorporated in other sectors' development plans

Indicators:

- Improved awareness and understanding of public, authority and related sectors' decision makers at all level on nutrition in general, and nutrition problems in particular.
- Food security and Nutrition objectives/indicators incorporated in the short-, medium- and long-term poverty reduction and socio-economic development plans.
- Nutrition Division at department of health prevention, NNS steering Committee, Nutritional Center (or Nutrition Institute) and nutritional surveillance/nutrition information unit and nutrition network approved by MOH (and Government?) to timely establish and put into operation.
- Coordination mechanism developed and Agreement/Commitment signed
- Appropriate funding for NPAN

Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
7.1 Nutrition friendly poverty reduction	7.1.1 Increasing awareness about nutritional problems and its link to /constraints for successful poverty reduction through media campaign	Media campaigns conducted		All	010	015	MOH and MPI	FAO UNICEF
	7.1.2 Adding nutrition objectives/indicators in the socio-economic plans of the GoL at all levels (central, provincial, district) ⁸ and in the 7 th NSED	Nutrition and food security objectives/indicators in the socio-economic plans of the GoL and in the 7 th NSED incorporated	Same as output	All levels	011	015	MOH MPI and MAF	FAO UNICEF
	7.1.3 Fostering a learning community						MOH	FAO

	and network to access and share knowledge pertaining to both poverty and nutrition						MPI and MAF	UNICE F
	7.1.4 Providing training and nutrition advisory services to policy makers at central level and relevant development programs	Training and nutrition advisory services	Same as output	Central	011	015	MOH and MAF	FAO UNICE F
	7.1.5 Enhancing the operational links and commitments to achieve both targets of the MDG 1: the food target and non-food target	Operational links and commitments to achieve both targets of the MDG 1: the food target and non-food target enhanced	Same as output	Central	011	015	MPI	FAO
	7.1.6 Establishing a nutrition advisory team with national experts and national researchers for inter-sectoral cooperation and scientific collaboration in poverty reduction	Nutrition advisory team with national experts and national researchers for inter-sectoral cooperation and scientific collaboration in poverty reduction established	Same as output	Central	010	015	MOH	FAO
	7.1.7 Preparation of nutrition information kit for members of National Assembly and media	Nutrition information kit for members of National Assembly and media prepared	Same as output	Central	011	015	MOH	FAO
7.2 Social safeguard mechanism ⁹	7.2.1 Establishment of regulations and social safety nets or safeguard mechanisms for nutritionally vulnerable groups	Regulations and social safety nets or safeguard mechanisms for nutritionally vulnerable groups established	Same as output	Central	011	013	Govt.	FAO
	7.2.2 Supporting communities who have been affected involuntary by new forms of poverty and food insecurity	Communities affected involuntary by new forms of poverty and food insecurity supported	Same as output	Central	011	015	MOH, MPI, MAF	FAO
	7.2.3 Establishing safeguard mechanism to prevent increase in new forms of poverty (see ADB's PPA	Safeguard mechanism to prevent increase in new forms of poverty established	Same as output	Central	011	012	MAF, MPI	FAO

⁹ This is different to what is called "social protection" (see ECHUI/Reach, p. 30, No. 76)

	study)							
	7.2.4 Establish social protection mechanism in agricultural development	Social protection mechanism in agricultural development established	Same as output	Central	011	012	MAF, MPI	FAO
	7.2.5 Establish social protection mechanism for people affected from environmental degradation	Social protection mechanism for people affected from environmental degradation established	Same as output	Central	011	012	MAF, MPI	FAO

OBJECTIVE 8: To make priority investment in nutrition

There has been limited investment in nutrition in terms of capacity building, planning, implementing, monitoring and evaluating food and nutrition programs. This strategy is developed aiming to mobilize internal investment from the Lao PDR Government and related sectors and attract the financial and technical supports from international agencies as well as non government organizations

EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 8:

- Detailed plans of NNS (NPAN) and other nutrition related programs/projects budget plans have been developed and approved.
- Sufficient fund is secured for implementation of NNS and NNP
- Strong technical/ and financial supports from International Agencies and INGOs

Key indicators:

- Internal investment from the LAO PDR Government for NPAN allocated and increased
- Annual planned total budget (and percent budget per action area) secured
- Investment from related sectors/private sector increased annually
- Local investment mobilized
- International support

Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
8.1 Establishing national nutrition investment	8.1.1 Each stakeholder prepares detailed activity plan and budget plan. Then compile/ consolidate into one comprehensive national plan	Detailed activity plan and budget plan prepared at each stakeholder and compiled in NPAN	Same as output	Central and provincial	011	012	MPI, MOH and all related Min.	FAO

plans (LNIP)	8.1.2 Establish “Fund raising event” for mobilizing fund from international and national donors, including public and private sector to support the implementation of NPAN	“Fund raising event” for mobilizing fund from international and national donors established	Same as output	Central and provincial	011	015	MPI	FAO
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OBJECTIVE 9: Improve the nutrition capacity within all sectors and level of the GOL								
EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 9: Enhancement of capacity for nutrition advocacy and program management								
Indicators: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Nutrition Division, NNS steering Committee, Nutritional Center (or Nutrition Institute) and nutritional surveillance unit timely established (shared) - No. Nutrition network staff from central to provincial, district and communal level trained - No. Technical staff and managers responsible for nutrition related activities at different sectors trained - Training nutritionist (in-country and over-sea), master and PhD in the field of nutrition: No of nutritionist increased from (now?) to ... by 2020; No of Master increased from (now?) to ... by 2015; No of PhD ... by 2020) - In-service/short-term training on nutrition for staff from different sectors - No. of nutrition courses and no. staff in related sectors at central level increased - No. of nutrition courses and no. staff in related sectors at provincial level increased - No. of nutrition courses and no. staff in related sectors at district and commune level increased 								
Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
9.1 Nutrition institutional capacity within MoH	9.1.1 Establishing the Nutrition Division or NNS steering Committee within Department of Hygiene and Prevention or MNCH Council, MOH	Nutrition Division or NNS steering Committee established	Same as output	Central	011	011	MoH	MPI
	9.1.2 Establishing a Nutritional Center (or Nutrition Institute at a later stage)	Nutritional Center (or Nutrition Institute at a later stage) established		Central	011	011	MoH	MPI
	9.1.3 Increasing technical capacity of staff	Technical capacity of	Effectively	Central	011	012	MoH	FAO

	(by different trainings) in nutrition programming, management, teaching and M+E within MoH;	staff increased	plan, manage nutrition program, teaching, M&E	1 and provincial				
	9.1.4 Developing new and improving existing IEC materials on nutrition as well as disseminating it throughout the country	Update IEC materials on nutrition developed and	Effectively implemented at all levels	All levels	011	015	MoH	UNI CEF, FAO
	9.1.5 Establishing field nutrition research station? (Pilot province/district?)	Pilot field nutrition research station established	As output and effectively operated	Pilot area	011	012	MoH	FAO
	9.1.6 Incorporating nutrition into undergraduate and graduates' curriculum of the University of Health Sciences, MOH	Nutrition incorporated in undergraduate and graduates' curriculum of the University of Health Sciences, MOH	As output and training on nutrition conducted	Central	011	012	MoH	FAO
9.2 Human resource development (capacity building)	9.2.1. Assessing training needs on nutrition for different development sectors;	Training needs on nutrition for different development sectors assessed	Same as output	All levels	011	011	MOH	MPI, FAO
	9.2.2. Training nutrition network staff from central to provincial, district and communal level to meet the need of implementation of NPAN and NNS.	Nutrition network staff in health sector trained	Training on nutrition conducted	All levels	011	011	MOH	FAO
	9.2.3. Retraining and upgrading nutrition training for staff working in nutrition at all levels for implementation of PEMC in line of NNS. The contents should focus on nutrition activities at community and households such as: Pre- and post-natal care Breastfeeding Hygienic practices, Increased time allocation for child care; Conducting growth monitoring together with child care activities, which emphasis on active preventing malnutrition of <2ys children and improve dietary intake of mothers	Retraining and upgrading nutrition training for staff working in nutrition conducted with appropriate contents; And household based nutrition activities implemented.	As outputs	All levels esp villages	012	015	MOH	UNI CEF, FAO

	9.2.4. Developing and implementing training on nutrition for technical staff and managers responsible for nutrition related activities at different sectors;	Training on nutrition for technical staff and managers responsible for nutrition related activities at different sectors implemented	Same as output and training on nutrition conducted	All levels	011	012	MOH	FAO
	9.2.5. Organizing study tours to countries with “nutrition success stories”	Study tours to countries with “nutrition success stories” organized	Lessons learnt from “nutrition success stories” countries	Central and provincial	012	014	MOH	MPI
9.3 Legal frameworks	9.3.1. Developing and disseminating a nutrition law	Nutrition law developed and approved	Nutrition law operated	All levels	011	012	MOH, MPI	FAO
	9.3.2. Preventing “externalities” (external diseconomies) for environmental management caused by national and international investors	“Externalities” prevented	Same as output	All levels	011	015	MPI	FAO

OBJECTIVE 10: To facilitate action-oriented research and information system								
EXPECTED OUTCOME OF OBJECTIVE 10: - Improved availability of reliable data for nutrition programmes - National capacity on nutrition research improved								
Indicators: - Number of action-oriented research related to nutrition be designed, approved and conducted up to 2015/2020 - Establish NNC/NIN and nutritional surveillance system in 2009-2010 from the central to district set up to M&E the NPAN 2010-2015. - Methodologies of academic research on food and nutrition and survey/assessment of food and nutrition situation including food consumption and nutritional status revised and internationally upgraded - Nutritional surveillance and periodic national food consumption surveys conducted - Effectively used nutrition data/information of nutrition related sectors.								
Action Area	Action 2009/10 – 2015	Expected Output(s)	Indicator(S)	Place (level)	Start	End	Suggested Lead Agencies	Suggested Cooperating Agencies
10.1 Surveys and research	10.1.1 Increasing awareness about nutrition information needs	Awareness about nutrition information needs increased	Same as output	Central	011	012	MOH , MAF, MOE	FAO
	10.1.2 Improving the overall quality of nutrition surveys and relevant research	Overall quality of nutrition surveys and relevant research improved	Same as output	Central	011	012		WHO
	10.1.3 Developing research program with prioritized research needs in nutrition	Research program with prioritized research needs in nutrition developed	Same as output	Central	011	012	MOH	WHO
	10.1.4 Developing procedures to better use and integrate research findings into different nutrition related sectors such as agriculture, forestry, environment, education, social and economic development, etc	Procedures developed	Better use and integrate research findings of different nutrition related sectors	Central	011	015	MOH , MAF, MPI	FAO, WHO

10.2 Expanding academic opportunities for nutrition research within Laos	10.2.1 Upgrading academic research methodologies to international standards	Academic research methodologies to international standards upgraded	Same as output and widely applied	Central	011	012		WHO
	10.2.2 Promoting research activities by visiting scientists on nutrition (compare RIING Project at Universities in Ghana with McGill and University of Connecticut)	Research activities by visiting scientists on nutrition promoted	Same as output and widely applied	Central	011	012	MOH, MPI	FAO
	10.2.3 Seeking active cooperation with the international research community	Active cooperation with the international research community found	Same as output and widely applied	Central	011	012	MOH, MPI	FAO
	10.2.4 Developing new and improving existing nutrition curriculum within formal and non-formal education system	Nutrition curriculum within formal and non-formal education system developed and updated	Same as output and nutrition incorporated into non-formal education curriculum program	Central	011	015	MOE, MOH	FAO
	10.2.5 Designing and delivering a special course on nutrition and development links at the National University of Laos (e.g. Faculty of Forestry, Agriculture)	Special course on nutrition and development links at the National University of Laos designed and delivered	Same as output and effectively delivered	Central	011	015	MOH	FAO
10.3 Information and early warning systems	10.3.1 Establishment and disseminating of a functional integrated nutrition information system such as identifying vulnerable groups, prevalence and degree of low food intake, under nutrition and causes of food insecurity and vulnerability through agricultural information systems, health information systems, land, water and climatic information systems, early warning systems, household food security and nutrition information systems, market information systems	Functional integrated nutrition information system established	Same as output and effectively used of information	Central	011	015		WHO, FAO

LAO PDR
NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION ON
NUTRITION (NPAN)
PERIOD 2011-2005

(The following step for effective implementation of the National Nutrition Policy and National Nutrition Strategy 2011 – 2020)

The second draft

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Vientiane, 1st June 2009